

Twitter Thread by ~* [redacted] *~



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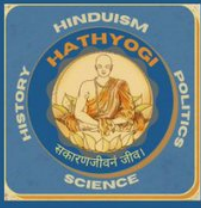
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#Thread on #BhagvadGita : The Divine Gift of Shri Krishna to [redacted]!



Tomorrow is the Ekadashi of Margasirsha Shukla Paksh , the day when Sri Krishna gave the divine knowledge of Bhagvad Gita. Honestly speaking, no one has the capability to describe the glories of this divine knowledge Bhagvad Gita in



Facts About Bhagavad Gita

- **Oldest** manuscript of Gita, circa 1492, is with British in Bodleian Library, "Oxford University." However, copy of this manuscript on silicon wafer is in Indira Gandhi National Center for Arts, Delhi. thanks to Prof. PR Mukund.
- **Bhagavad Geeta** was **first** revealed to the Sun god by Sri Krishna himself and The Sun god told it to the Manu and then Manu told it to Ikshvaku, and Arjuna son. (BG-4.1)
- **Arjuna** was **not** the only one from Mahabharat who got the knowledge of Bhagavad gita. Sri Hanumaan on Flag of the chariot, Barbarika & Sanjaya were also the part of live revelations
- It is mentioned in **Ashvamedhika** Parva that Arjuna completely forgot the teachings of Bhagavad Gita. Then, Sri Krishnanarrates to him another set of instructions known as the **Anugita**.

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Parva' which is from Chapter 13 to 42.

The first chapter of Shrimad Bhagwat Geeta begins with chapter 25 of Bhishma Parva.

The names of 4 Parva that comes under Bhishma Parva are:

- 1) Jambhond Nirman Parv
- 2) Bhoomi Parva
- 3) Shrimad Bhagwat Geeta Parva
- 4) BhishmaVadh Parva

Description of all the chapters are given in Padma Purana briefly and G■t■saar in Agnipurana.

The man who listens to the divine knowledge of gita with reverence , being free from malice , he too , liberated from sin , shall reach the propitious world of pious and the virtuous

- Chapter one talks about " The yoga of Despondency of Arjuna "

1—11 Description of the principal warriors on both sides with their fighting qualities.

12—19 Blowing of conches by the warriors on both sides.

20—27 Arjuna observes the warriors drawn up for battle.

28—47 Overwhelmed by infatuation, Arjuna gives expression to his faint-heartedness, tenderness and grief.

- Chapter two is about " ■■■■■■■■■■ " (the yoga of Knowledge)

- Chapter three is about " ■■■■■■■■■■ ".

- Chapter four is about " The yoga of ■■■■■■ as well as the disciplines of ■■■■■■ and ■■■■■■

- Chapter five is about " ■■■■■■■■■■ " and " ■■■■■■■■■■ " ■

Chapter II entitled

“Sāṅkhyayoga” (the Yoga of Knowledge)

1—10 Arjuna and Śrī Kṛṣṇa discussing Arjuna’s faint-heartedness.

11—30 Sāṅkhyayoga (the Yoga of Knowledge) described.

(12)

No. of Verse	Subject Discussed
31—38	The Kṣatriya’s duty to engage himself in fight.
39—53	Karmayoga (the Yoga of Selfless Action) described.
54—72	Marks of the man of stable mind and his glories described.

- Chapter six is about " The yoga of Self Control
- Chapter seven is about " The yoga of Jhana (Knowledge of Nirguna Brahma) and Vijnana (knowledge of Manifest
- Chapter eight is about " The Yoga of the Indestructible Brahma " .

**Chapter VI entitled
“The Yoga of Self-Control”**

- 1—4 Karmayoga, or the Yoga of disinterested Action, described; marks of one who has attained Yoga.
- 5—10 Urging one to uplift the self; marks of the God-realized soul.
- 11—32 Detailed description of Dhyānayoga.

(14)

No. of Verse	Subject Discussed
33—36	The question of Mind-control discussed.
37—47	The fate of one who falls from Yoga; the glory of Dhyānayoga described.

**Chapter VII entitled
“The Yoga of Jñāna (Knowledge of
Nirguṇa Brahma) and Vijñāna
(Knowledge of Manifest Divinity)”**

- 1—7 Wisdom with real Knowledge of Manifest Divinity.
- 8—12 Inherence of God in all objects as their Cause.
- 13—19 Condemnation of men of demoniacal nature and praise of devotees.
- 20—23 The question of worship of other gods.
- 24—30 Condemnation of men, who are ignorant of the glory and true nature of God, and approbation of those who know them.

- Chapter nine is about " The yoga if Sovereign science and the sovereign secret.
- Chapter ten is about " The yoga of divine glories.
- Chapter eleven " The yoga of the vision of the Universal Form " .
- Chapter twelve is about " ■■■■■■ ■■■■"■

1—6 The subject of Jñāna (Knowledge) with its glory described.

7—10 The origin of the world discussed.

11—15 Condemnation of men of the demoniacal nature, who despise God, and the method of Bhajana of men possessed of the divine nature.

16—19 Description of God, as the soul of everything, and His glory.

20—25 The fruits of worship with a motive and without motive.

26—34 The glory of Devotion practised disinterestedly.

- Chapter thirteen is about The yoga of discrimination between the ■■■■■■■■ and "■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■"
- Chapter fourteen is about " The yoga of division of three Gunas i.e. Sattva,Rajas& Tamas.
- Chapter fifteen is about " The yoga of Supreme Being.

Chapter XIII entitled

“The Yoga of Discrimination between the Field and the Knower of the Field”

1—18 The subject of “Field” and the Knower of the “Field”, together with Knowledge.

19—34 The subject of Prakṛti and Puruṣa (Matter and Spirit) together with knowledge.

- Chapter Sixteen is about " The yoga of division between the divine and the diabolical properties " .
- Chapter seventeen is about " The yoga of the division of the Threefold faith " .

- 1—5 The Divine and the demoniacal properties described with their fruit.
- 6—20 Marks of man possessed of the demoniacal properties and their damnation described.
- 21—24 Instruction about renouncing conduct opposed to the scriptures and exhortation to follow the scriptures.

**Chapter XVII entitled
“The Yoga of the Division of the
Threefold Faith”**

- 1—6 Discussion on Faith and on the fate of men who perform austere penance not enjoined by the scriptures.
- 7—22 Different kinds of food, sacrifice, penance and charity described.

Chapter eighteen is about " The yoga of liberation through the path of Knowledge and "Self - Surrender " .

Hare Krishna ■♥

- 1—12 The subject of Tyāga or Relinquishment.
- 13—18 Causes of Karma according to the Sāṅkhya system.
- 19—40 Classification of knowledge, action, doer, reason, firmness and joy according to the three Guṇas.
- 41—48 Duties attaching to each caste and the fruit of their performance.
- 49—55 The path of Knowledge described.
- 56—66 The path of Karmayoga, or selfless action, together with Devotion.
- 67—78 The glory of the Gītā described.